

THE POCHE RECORD

ESTABLISHED SEP'T 17, 1870.

POCHE, NEVADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

VOLUME XLVI; NUMBER 23.

Prince Consolidated To Construct New Mill At Bullionville

Industrial Insurance Good For Lincoln Co.

The state industrial commission has made public the result of the audit of the books of the Commission, made recently for the Nevada Mine Operators' association and contains considerable information of local interest.

During the year 1915 premiums to the amount of \$226,344.66 were collected from the employers of labor in mining and other industries. Nye, White Pine and Esmeralda in their order are the largest contributors to the industrial insurance fund, being 59.7 per cent of the total. Lincoln county rates eleven in the list of contributors, viz:

Mining and ore reduction companies, \$11,703.53; other industries, \$978.36; total, \$12,681.89.

Under the head of Pure Compensation cost which is explained in the amount actually paid out for benefits, the report shows that \$17,449.29 was paid to beneficiaries of employers of Lincoln county industries, or \$4,765.01 more than was paid into the commission in the shape of premiums.

In January, 1915, the commission received in premiums from all counties in the state \$14,721.59, and the report shows that each month following showed an increase and the receipts for December were \$22,702.20, or 54 per cent over that of the preceding January, the years totals, as stated reaching \$226,344.66.

The total number of mining and allied concerns which contributed to the fund during the year was 559, while the number of other industries contributing was 621, total 1230.

The average number of employees within the protection of the act were mining and smelting, 7,261, other industries, 3,763, total 11,024. The payrolls upon which the premiums were computed were: mining and smelting, \$22,806,487.33; other industries, \$8,887,244.67, total \$31,693,722.00.

VALENTINE BALL WAS BIG SUCCESS

The ladies of the Parent-Teachers association cleared \$37 on the dance given at Miners' Union hall last Monday evening and as is generally understood, this money is to go to the public schools.

The dance was a huge success in every way and was declared to be one of the very best ever held in this city. Refreshments in the shape of ice cream, cake and coffee were served. The cakes were donated by residents having children attending school. Mrs. Tom Smith gave a fine decorated cake which seemed too good to cut into so it was put up at auction and purchased by Chas. Culverwell for \$1.25.

ANIMAL PESTS

Early Spring Poisoning for Controlling Rodent Pests

Some rodents like rabbits, mice and moles (or black meadow mice) are more or less active throughout the year. Others such as the pocket gopher and chipmunk store up provisions in their underground homes to tide them over the winter. Ground squirrels sleep through the winter months in their burrows without eating and emerge in early spring emaciated and hungry. In all cases late winter and early spring is the period of keenest appetites, when the rodents which are most destructive to crops can be easily tempted by poisoned baits. Early March is the breeding period for most rodents so that every female destroyed before this time means the destruction of from four to a dozen or more progeny. If before the busy season of spring plowing and planting begins, farmers would co-operate in a systematic campaign of poisoning rodents, much of the later trouble could be avoided.

While many different kinds of bait can be used and different animals are attracted by different things, the following formula devised by Mr. Stanley E. Piper for meadow mice is to be especially recommended, because of its simplicity and effectiveness for all sorts of rodents:

Chopped alfalfa hay 30 pounds. Strychnia sulphate, 1 oz. to 1 1/2 ozs. Water (as much as the hay will absorb) about 5 or 6 gallons.

Select fresh green alfalfa, either the fine material from the bottom of

the stacks, or better, the stems and leaves, which should be chopped into 2-inch lengths with a feed cutter. Place in a metal vessel and sprinkle with three gallons of fresh water. Dissolve the strychnia sulphate in two or three gallons of water by heating in a closed vessel. Sprinkle this over the dampened hay and mix well with a pitchfork. Distribute in small piles, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful according to the size of the animal, placing a little to one side of the hole in the case of burrowing animals or directly in the burrow in cold weather, and also along the trails of rabbits or other animals.

—FRANDSEN.

CASE OF RABIES FEARED AT GOLDFIELD

The first case of rabies to be discovered in Goldfield in the history of the camp is thought to have been found in a pet dog belonging to William Baum, who lives at 1207 Oak street. The dog was acting strangely on Friday and Saturday and the owner decided to have Sheriff Ingalls investigate the dog's condition. The dog was killed and decapitated and the head shipped to the Nevada state university laboratory, where experiments are conducted to determine such cases. Word is expected today or tomorrow as to the condition of the dog, and if rabies is determined to have been present the local officers will take immediate action.—Goldfield Tribune.

GOOD HEADWAY WITH NEVADA-UTAH MILL

The fine weather continues and construction work at the Con. Nevada-Utah mill is going forward at a rapid pace. Within another week the greater part of the frame work for the structure will be in place. Nearly 100 men are on the pay roll at the mill.

DORRIS CYANIDE PLANT READY FOR COMMISSION

It is expected that the Dorris cyanide mill will be placed in commission today, or at least given its initial try-out. All of the equipment is in place and after the rough edges are worn off the plant will get down to steady production.

Pioche Pacific Open

The Pioche Pacific railroad has been cleared to its terminus at Jack Rabbit and ore shipments have been resumed. The ore is coming mainly from the properties of the Consolidated California-Nevada company.

EIGHTH GRADE PUPILS FINISH EXAMINATIONS

The pupils of the eighth grade of the Pioche schools feel relieved now that examinations are over. Nearly all made passing marks in each subject. The few failing to get the necessary credits will have opportunity to "brush up" where they were weak, preparatory to taking another examination at the close of the school year.

DEPUTY HUBER HERE ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Deputy State Mine Inspector, Chas. Huber arrived in camp last Monday having been called here on official business in connection with the recent accidents at the Prince Consolidated mine which resulted in the death of two men. No blame is attached to the mining company.

BRIGHT STARS SHINE IN GREAT BRILLIANCY

For several nights this week local residents have been attracted by two very bright stars in the southwestern skies. They are Jupiter and Venus, two of the most beautiful planets of our solar system.

They appear to be close together and yet the distance between them is very great. They are nearly "in line" but Venus the brighter planet, is about sixty-five millions of miles away, while Jupiter is 475 millions of miles from the earth.

Work Is To Begin Within Next 30 Days

The management of the Prince Consolidated company has definitely decided to build an oil flotation mill at Bullionville for the treatment of the old tailings dump. The following is taken from the Herald-Republican:

"Following a long series of experiments, the management of the Prince Consolidated expects to start actual constructive work in about thirty days on a 100-ton mill for its old tailings dumps, which are estimated at 120,000 to 200,000 tons. This first unit can readily be increased to 200 tons daily. The company already has a substantial brick mill building on the ground, close to the dumps, with a railroad spur built up to it, together with all necessary excavations, what would otherwise cost about \$100,000 will not require more than \$25,000 to \$30,000 to give the Prince a modern mill ready to begin grinding away on the big dumps. It is understood that the company has more than \$150,000 cash in the treasury.

"Yesterday C. F. Sherwood, a Montana metallurgist and mill man came up from Pioche to confer with President Anthony H. Godbe and Mine Manager M. C. Godbe. He said that his extensive tests of the dumps showed heads carrying an average of 125 in gold, 10.8 ounces silver and \$25 per cent lead. This at present prices is worth \$18.50 a ton. The metallurgical and mill features have been practically worked out and the plans for the machinery and its installation are now under way.

"Mr. Sherwood says the old mill building is in excellent shape for the proposed new process, with transmission shaft, boxings and many other necessary requisites already in shape for immediate use. The building is 80 by 150 feet.

"The matter of a mill for the conversion of the low grade iron ores at the mine is also under consideration. The metallurgical features are being thoroughly investigated and will undoubtedly be worked out satisfactorily as they have been solved in a small way. When these matters are finally arranged an official statement will likely be made by the president."

Mr. Sherwood returned Thursday morning expecting to get right at the construction work, but upon his arrival received a telegram announcing the death of his wife's father, John Collins, at Butte, Montana. Mr. Sherwood then took the train north but will be back in Pioche in a few days. His father-in-law was a former Pioche resident and there are a few of the old-timers around here who will remember him. He was a blacksmith by trade when he lived here.

Seven Million Acre Land Grant Measure

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Pittman's bill granting 7,000,000 acres of Nevada to the benefit of the public schools and the State University, passed the senate on the 3rd, after a bitter intermittent fight of several days. The debate became general and involved the whole subject of western land legislation.

"Senator Smoot of Utah was most persistent in this opposition, contending that the grant was too large, the minimum price too small and the conditions of the bill too liberal—that Nevada was being more generously treated than the other states.

"Senator Poindexter urged an amendment cutting the grant down to 3,000,000 acres. The amendment was lost. He then offered an amendment reducing the grant to 4,000,000 acres, which amendment was also lost. Senator LaFollette urged most

intensely the amendment to prohibit sale by the state of any of the land for 25 years. This amendment was lost after an impassioned attack by Senator Pittman and a convincing argument by Senator Newlands.

amendment fixing the minimum price at \$3 per acre. Senator Pittman answered this by calling attention to a provision for appraisalment by a state board and urged that the people of the state knew more of the status of the land than the senators from Wisconsin or Utah, and that no one dared question their integrity. The amendment was lost.

The sincerity of Senator Smoot was attacked by senator Pittman by reading a bill introduced by the senator from Utah granting land to the provisions of the Pittman bill, to which Senator Smoot objected, without containing any of the safeguards.

State Controller Cole Issues Annual Report

An advance copy of the report for 1915 of State Controller George A. Cole has reached the Record office. It is in pamphlet form and covers thirty-eight pages of tabulated matter, while the last report contained sixty-one pages. It shows careful work in its preparation and its arrangement is so simple that anything sought regarding expenses or receipts of state government can be found almost at a glance. The bookkeeping department of the state government is the most important of all the offices and commissions and unless in competent hands, and the business transactions of all are closely watched, as they come through the controller's office before a warrant is issued, the state might be the loser of vast sums of money through carelessness and negligence. Mr. Cole's report is complete and worked out in detail, showing the receipts and disbursements; a financial statement of the state's assets and liabilities; its income and expenses, itemized; percentage and per capita statistics; schedules of state property on January 1, 1916; educational trust fund bonds; collection of state revenue by counties remitted during 1915; receipts, disbursements and transfers during the year and balance on January 1, 1916; warrants outstanding January 1, 1915; those drawn payable and paid during the year, and those outstanding January 1, 1916; fund transfers during 1915; assessed valuation of property for 1915 and amount of state and county taxes levied as reported by county auditors; annual assessments of real and personal property and the net proceeds of mines from the organization of the state government to the year 1915, inclusive; appropriations unexpended January 1, 1915; amounts appropriated for 1915-16; amounts disbursed and balance January 1, 1916; proceeds of mines as reported by county auditors for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1914 and ending September 30, 1915; financial conditions of counties December 31, 1915, as reported by county auditors; and the account of the Nevada Industrial Insurance fund, showing cash and surpluses to the amount of \$221,769.44 on hand January 1, 1916.

The state expenses for the different departments have all been figured out on a percentage basis, and will occasion surprise to those who have been charging the state administration with extravagance in running the affairs of the state. But to explain this it will serve the purpose better to use the controller's own language in this connection. In his report he says:

"It will be noticed that 36 percent of all state expenses is for educational purposes, nearly 15 percent for the support of charitable and penal institutions, and less than 5 percent is expended for state commissions and 10 per cent for state salaries."

He further says: "Expenses should always be considered in connection with accomplishments and as governmental duties are being continually extended along new lines, it is only fair that costs should be measured by results." The controller also says that "in attempting to present state accounts so that they can be clearly and fully understood by the average reader, we have changed the report form considerably from that of former years; and trust that the tables herein will disclose plainly where the money of the state comes from, and where it goes to."

To avoid confusion it should be remembered that the table of receipts and disbursements is an account for all money except Industrial Insurance fund) handled by the state, and includes many items (such as district judges salaries, forest reserves, purchase and sale of bonds, etc.) which, though handled in the state government.

The report shows that the state's property is valued at \$2,003,064.16; the assessed valuation of the state, including real and personal property, improvements and value of proceeds of mines—\$151,138,752.32, as against \$126,605,048.86 for 1914, an increase of over \$14,000,000; the per capita expense, based on a population of 104,732, the government estimate, is \$11.74. The heaviest expenditure of the state for the year were as follows:

Public Schools \$232,924.08
University 142,106.65

Most conventionalities spring from innate courtesy—an inborn spirit of kindness—add from convenience. This is true for the established rule governing table setting; therefore, may well obey them, although the manners of the intimate family.

Gilbreth, of scientific management fame, declares untidy surroundings, litter, consciously or unconsciously, affect the workman, consuming much energy as the actual work done. Therefore, lay the cloth carefully with knife and soup-spoon squarely to the right of each place while to the left the forks also for a right angle to the edge of the table and the napkin lies beyond them.

Thin with glass at the tip of the knife and bread and butter plate above the forks, there results symmetry of arrangement that produces subtle restfulness; whereas a careless placing excites the opposite.

The perfect table, however, demands also some flowers; a single blossom, a potted plant. "He who has two cakes of bread," said Hamlet, "let him sell one of them for some flowers of the Narcissus; bread is the food of the body, but Narcissus is the food of the soul."

Satisfy the Physical Wants, Not Neglect the Higher Life

If the kitchen is the home workshop the dining-room is its "social center." For around the table they gather three times daily the various members of the family, brought there by the strongest of human instinct—the craving for food. The meal finished, there may come a "parting of the ways;" but at least while eating, they are together. The housewife should determine, therefore, to make the table itself one of the most attractive spots in the home.

The two most prominent factors in accomplishing this are absolute cleanliness and orderly arrangement. Better far kaffish and a spotless cloth than roasted turkey and soiled linen.

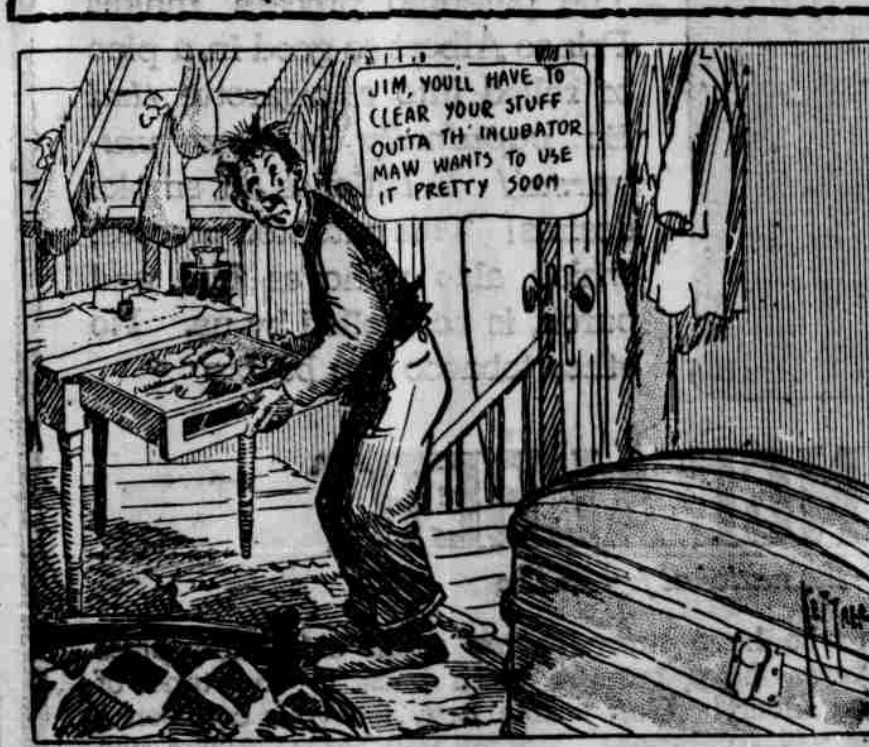
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THE HIRED MAN LOSES HIS CHIFFONIER



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TREASURY REPORT NEVADA FINANCES

A brief synopsis of the Nevada state funds shows the following, according to the treasurer's report:

Jan. 11, 1915	\$ 257,827.50
Rec'd during 1915	1,331,894.78
Total	\$1,589,812.28
Cash disbursed during 1915	\$1,287,393.46
On hand Dec. 31, '15	\$302,420.82

The report also shows that in the public schools and university funds there are bonds to the amount of \$2,467,000.